

GLAZKOV, P.G., inzh.; GRIGOR'YEV, F.N., inzh.; MURZOV, K.P., inzh.;
SLADKOSHTEYEV, V.T., inzh.; Primali uchastiye: MALAKHA, A.V.;
POKRASS, L.M.; DRUZHININ, I.I.; OSIPOV, V.G.; KONDRATYUK, A.M.;
POLYAKOV, I.V.; GORDIYENKO, M.S.; PAVLOV, M.T.; KOPYTIN, A.V.;
PARASHCHENKO, R.A.; POTANIN, R.V.; AKHTYRSKIY, V.I.; BRUK, S.M.;
YEVTUSHENKO, V.V.; LEYTES, A.V.; STRELETS, V.M.

Continuous casting of 140-ton steel heats with four-channel
equipment. Stal' 22 no. 6:501-504 Je '62. (MIRA 16:7)

GRIGOR'YEV, F.N.; ~~Prinimali~~ uchastiye: MALAKHA, A.V.; MOISIYEVICH, G.I.;
SHEKHOVA, L.Ye.

Increasing the durability of open-hearth checker bricks. Ogneupory.
26 no.8:367-370 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Stalinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Firebrick) (Open-hearth furnaces)

GLAZKOV, P.G., inzh.; SLADKOSHTYEV, V.T., kand.tekhn.nauk; TELESOV, S.A., inzh.; OFENGENDEN, A.M., inzh.; STRELETS, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; MURZOV, K.P., inzh.; Primalni uchastiye: MALAKHA, A.V.; DRUZHININ, I.I.; YELIOSOF, A.V.; YEVTUSHENKO, V.B.; OSIPOV, V.G.; BABASKIN, Yu.Z.; SLIN'KO, A.N.; ZELENOV, S.N.; GENKIN, V.Ya.; PITAK, N.V.; VYSOTSKAYA, T.M.

Investigating the operation of multiple-pit continuous steel casting arrangements. Trudy Ukr. nauch.-issl. inst. met. no.7:133-142
'61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Continuous casting--Equipment and supplies)

137-58-6-11813

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 88 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Malakha, A.V.

TITLE: Deoxidation of Steel by Ferromanganese in the Ladle (Raskisleniye stali ferromargantsem v kovshe)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii, 1957, Vol 18, pp 407-410

ABSTRACT: Data are presented on the deoxidation of rimmed 0.8 steel, St 2 and St 3 by ferromanganese in the ladle. With this procedure, the consumption of Fe-Mn declines by ~ 2.63 kg/t in the case of St 3 and 7.80 kg/t in the case of St 08 steel. [Si] in the steel did not exceed 0.03% even at 1.5-2.1% Si and Fe-Mn. The quality of the sheet surfaces and their mechanical properties did not vary with the method of deoxidation. However, when Fe-Mn is deoxidized in the furnace, there is a more complete desulfurization of the metal than on deoxidation in the ladle. The possibility of deoxidation in the ladle of killed low- and medium-carbon steels, and also of Mn alloy steel (10G2A, 30KhGS), was demonstrated on an experimental scale. A.S.

Card 1/1 1. Steel--Production 2. Steel--Deoxidation 3. Iron-manganese alloys--Applications 4. Dippers--Applications

KOROLEV, A.I.---(continued) Card 2.

10. Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskii kombinat (for Medvedev, Novolodskiy, Vecher). 11. Zavod "Azovstal'" (for Bul'skiy, Slepkanov). 12. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (for Trubetskov). 13. Ukrainskiy institut metallov (for Smeyerov, Sladkovskiy, Kotin). 14. Zavod "Krasnyy Oktiabr'" (for Palant). 15. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgicheskoy teplotekhniki (for Kurochkin). 16. Zavod im. Voroshilova (for Sabiyev). 17. Chelyabinskiy politekhnicheskii institut (for Morozov). 18. Giprostal' (for Garbuz). 19. Ural'skiy institut chernykh metallov (for Pastukhov). 20. Zavod im. Petrovskogo (for Zhigulin). 21. Ministerstvo chernoy metallurgii USSR (for Molotkov, Siverskiy). 22. Glavspetsstal' Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii SSSR (for Nikolayev).
(Open-hearth process)

KOROL'EV, A.I.; BLINOV, S.T.; LUBENETS, I.A.; KOBURNEYEV, I.M.; TURUBINER, A.L.; VASIL'YEV, S.V.; CHERNENKO, M.A.; BELOV, I.V.; TELESOV, S.A.; MAZOV, V.F.; MEDVEDEV, V.A.; MAL'KOV, V.G.; BUL'SKIY, M.T.; TRUBETSKOV, K.M.; SHNEYEROV, Ya.A.; SLADKOSHTEYEV, V.T.; PALANT, V.I.; KUROCHKIN, B.N.; ZHDANOV, A.M.; BELIKOV, K.N.; SABIYEV, M.P.; GARBUZ, G.A.; PODGORETSKIY, A.A.; ALFEROV, K.S.; NOVOLODSKIY, P.I.; MOROZOV, A.N.; VASIL'YEV, A.N.; MARAKHOVSKIY, I.S.; MALAKH, A.V.; VERKHOVTSSEV, E.V.; AGAPOV, V.F.; VECHER, N.A.; PASTUKHOV, A.I.; BORODULIN, A.I.; VAYNSHTEYN, O.Ya.; ZHIGULIN, V.I.; DIKSHTSEYN, Ye.I.; KLIMASENKO, L.S.; KOTIN, A.S.; MOLOTKOV, N.A.; SIVERSKIY, M.V.; ZHIDETSKIY, D.P.; MIKHAYLETS, N.S.; SLEPKANEV, P.N.; ZAVODCHIKOV, N.G.; GUDENCHUK, V.A.; NAZAROV, P.M.; SAVOS'KIN, M.Ye.; NIKOLAYEV, A.S.

Reports (brief annotations). Bial. TSNIICHM no.18/19:36-39 '57.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Korolev, Belikov, Agapov, Dikshteyn).
2. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Blinov, Vasil'yev, A.N., Borodulin, Klimasenkov).
3. Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Lubenets, Vaynshteyn).
4. Zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo (for Koburneyev).
5. Zavod "Zaporozhstal" (for Turubiner, Mazov, Podgoretskiy, Marakhovskiy, Savos'kin).
6. Makeyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Vasil'yev, S.V., Mal'kov, Zhidetskiy, Al'ferov).
7. Stal'proyekt (for Chernenko, Zhdanov, Zavodchikov).
8. VNIIT (for Belov).
9. Stalinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Telesov, Malakh).

(Continued on next card)

MALAK, Z

Nes trends in the selection and ordering of industrial furances.
p. 639

MECHANIK Warszawa, Poland Vol. 32, no. 8, Aug. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2,
Feb. 1960
Uncl.

MALAK, Z.

High-efficiency forpe furnaces as a means of saving fuel. p. 67.

PRZEGLED MECHANICZNY. (Stowarzyszenie Inznerow I Technikow Mechanikow
Polskich) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 18, no. 21, Nov. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (SEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no.2, Feb. 1959.
Uncl.

06561

SOV/170-59-9-2/18

An Investigation of Heat Transfer in a Homogeneous Boiling Atom Reactor

There are 4 graphs, 1 diagram and 11 references, 3 of which are Soviet,
4 German, 2 American and 2 Czech.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernykh issledovaniy ChSAN (Institute for Nuclear Researches
of the AS of Czechoslovakia), Prague

Card 3/3

06561

SOV/170-59-9-2/18

An Investigation of Heat Transfer in a Homogeneous Boiling Atom Reactor

steam concentration. The water in the active zone of this installation was electrically heated, and the specific heat power was given by the relation: $q_s = q(1 - \varphi)$, where q is heat power in one cu m of water, and φ is volume steam concentration. The authors analyze the thermokinetics of volume boiling and derive a differential equation of the second order, Formula 15, the general solution of which can not be found. However, it can be used for determining criteria of similarity for the given case. The experimental results obtained on the installation employed were treated with the aid of the derived criteria of similarity, Formulae 22 and 23. The latter equation makes it possible to reduce all the experimental values to one curve, Figure 3, for the values of $\varphi \geq 0.1$. The criterial expression valid for all the values of φ is more complicated; it is given by Formula 24 derived from Figure 4. The relationship between the specific interphase surface S and φ is shown in Figure 5 and expressed approximately by Formula 25 for φ -values > 0.05 : $S = 480 \varphi^{0.39}$.

Card 2/3

06561
SOV/170-59-9-2/18

21(9)

AUTHORS: Malak, J., Schmid, J.

TITLE: An Investigation of Heat Transfer in a Homogeneous Boiling Atom Reactor

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskii zhurnal, 1959, Nr 9, pp 12-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Among various types of homogeneous reactors the boiling reactor with natural circulation is considered as the most advantageous from both the economical and technological viewpoints. Its properties are described in the A.I. Alikhanov book [Ref 1]. The present paper analyzes the process of heat transfer in volume boiling, which is of importance for designing homogeneous boiling atom reactors. The volume boiling is defined as a boiling process in which heat sources are uniformly distributed throughout the whole volume of liquid. The investigation was carried out with the aid of an experimental installation which simulated a part of the active zone of the homogeneous reactor with natural circulation. The installation, pictured schematically by Figure 1, consisted of 4 main parts: 1. A close contour for circulation of the steam-water mixture, 2. Measuring devices for measuring temperature, water velocity and pressures, 3. Devices for measuring and controlling electric power, and 4. A device for measuring the volume

Card 1/3

HUNGARY

MALAK, Dr. Gyorgy [Affiliation not given].

"Surgical Prognosis of Semimalignant Tumors and Metastasis"

Budapest, Magyar Onkologia, Vol 10, No 4, Dec 1966; p 198.

Abstract: During the last 10 years 295 patients with various semimalignant tumors were treated at the National Institute of Oncology (Orszagos Onkologiai Intezet); in 66 cases one or several relapses occurred, and in 26 cases a malignant transformation developed. Of the latter patients only 5 survived the operation for more than 6 years. Author recommends that all tumors suspected of being semimalignant be radically removed. No references.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 7/10 Cancer October 59

*4306. **Clinical experience with polyoxymethylene glycol in tumorous diseases** Klinische Erfahrungen mit Polyoxymethylenglykol bei Tumorerkrankungen. MALAK G. Chemotherapeut. Abt., Staatl. Onkol. Inst., Budapest *Krebsarzt* 1959, 14/6 (216-223) Tables 1 Illus. 4

Polyoxymethylene glycol ('merapid') has been composed in Hungary by Vajda, and consists mainly of certain modifications of di- and trioxymethylene glycol; it introduces the application of aldehyde derivatives in cancer chemotherapy. The drug, a drop of which dissolved in 100 ml. of water should be taken 3 times daily by mouth, is recommended as supportive therapy combined with surgical and/or radiological measures, as well as for the treatment of patients with advanced cancer. The results in 512 cancer cases are shortly evaluated. In 115 patients (22.4%) there was subjective improvement, in 91 (17.9%) objective improvement as well (increase in weight, etc.), and in 54 patients (10.5%) there was arrest or regression of tumour growth. The beneficial results were transitory, but survival seemed definitely prolonged. As other chemotherapeutic drugs have hardly any effect on malignant epithelial tumours the routine use of merapid in all cases of carcinomas is advocated.

(XVI, 6)

MALAK, György

VAJDA, Istvan, dr.; BRAUN, Sandor, dr.; MALAK, György, dr.

Pathologic anatomy and experimental pathology of di- and tri-oxymethylglycarbon therapy of malignant tumors. Orv. hetil. 95 no.30:808-812 25 July 54.

1. A Peterfy Sandor-utcai Korhaz-rendelo prosecturaja
(NEOPLASMS, therapy
di- & trihydroxymethanediol, exper. pathol.)
(GLYCOLS, ther. use
di- & trihydroxymethanediol, ther. of neoplasms,
exper. pathol.)

PATRAULEA, N.N.; POSTELNICU, N.; MALAIU, E.; GAVRILA, M.


On bidimensional induction shaft tubes. Studii cerc meca apl
16 [i.e. 15] no.3:561-583 '64.

1. Corresponding Member of the Rumanian Academy (for Patraulea).
Submitted January 28, 1964.

Y/001/61/000/007/002/002
D208/D303

Present problems and ...

in radar output. Use of the Doppler effect with continual frequency-modulated electromagnetic waves produces radar systems capable of following the intercontinental range missiles, but here accuracies in target positions are sacrificed for those of target speeds; again long-signal systems can overcome this, and their range is some 10 times greater than that in impulse type radars, with same outputs compared. Nowadays, many problems of pulsed radar are being examined, such as circular polarization, presentation of results, intensity of screen illumination, altitude indicators etc., since such radar is still very useful in the low-altitude routine work. There are 1 table and 12 figures.



SUBMITTED: April 23, 1960

Card 3/3

Y/001/61/000/007/002/002
D208/D303

Present problems and ...

the signal length). Working principles have remained the same, and when precise readings are wanted for new conditions, instrumentation becomes complex and impracticable on terrain; exactness varies with usage and in some instruments the antenna system alone represents 70% of the total weight. When radar moved into the microwave region, electronic tubes of higher efficiency and output powers ten times higher had to be made (relative to metric region tubes); klystrons etc. seem to have met their maximum development and to lower the dimensions with increased range, one has to look elsewhere. Platinatron tubes have limited much of the interference troubles, increased efficiency and output potential; an example of this is tube qk520 in radar types AN/TPS-ID and AN/FPS-8. Use of the amplatron QK653 in AN/TPS-ID gives outputs up to 4000 kW, and 60% range increase; with new receiver tubes and a 6 times larger reflector, this radar has trebled its range. One expects that developments here would produce radar capable of missile detection, although ballistic missiles ask for a 10,000 times increase over the present power

Card 2/3

Y/001/61/000/007/002/002
D208/D303

AUTHOR: Malahodžić, Hivzo (Belgrade)

TITLE: Present problems and achievements of impulse
radar systems

PERIODICAL: Tehnika, no. 7, 1961, 1253-1259

TEXT: The author traces some current radar problems with the advent of rocket-propulsion, high altitude flight, etc. High velocities achieved nowadays together with altitudes limit the ranges and reactions of radar; modern radar must also be able to detect easily single planes which can produce more damage than a whole group with classical weapons, and since maximal radar range is dependent upon the reflective surface of the object also, this implies a development of ranges; that is, roughly treble the classical range is required. Since World War 2, dimensions, weight and range have not received much development, so that the first two have continued increasing in magnitude (since maximum range is proportional to the fourth root of output power and

Card 1/3

MALAGIN, Aleksandr Pavlovich; YURCHENKO, L.I., red.; BODANOVA, A.P.,
tekhn.red.

[Magadan Economic Region] Magadanskii ekonomicheskii raion.
[Magadan] Magadanskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957. 116 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Magadan Province--Economic conditions)

MALAFIY, I.T.

Germinating force of freshly harvested mulberry seeds. Agrobiologiya
no.6:132-134 N-D '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Sel'skokhozyaystvennaya shkola shelkovodov, Mirgorod.
(Mulberry) (Germination)

VOLOSHCHENKO, M.V.; DZYBAL, L.T.; KLIMENKO, V.M.; SHEYKO, A.A.;
MALAFIY, G.V.

Production of cast iron crankshafts with spheroidal graphite
for 6Ch 12/14 diesels. Lit. proizv. no.8:41-42 Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

(Iron founding) (Crank and crankshafts)

MALAFEYeva, Ye.P.; MERKUR'YEVA, Ye.D.; KARASEV, S.M.

Experience in the production of yarn and filter cloth from
nitron. Tekst. prom. 24 no.8:34-37 Ag 1964.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Zaveduyushchiy fabrikoy No.1 Yaroslavskogo kombinata
tekhnicheskikh tkaney "Krasnyy Perekop" (for Malafeyeva).
2. Nachal'nik laboratorii fabriki No.1 Yaroslavskogo kombinata
tekhnicheskikh tkaney "Krasnyy Perekop" (for Merkur'yeva).
3. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela Yaroslavskogo kombinata
tekhnicheskikh tkaney "Krasnyy Perekop" (for Karasev).

MALAFEYEVA, M. M.
USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Ord 1/1 Pub. 22 - 18/45

Authors : Ufimtsev, V. N., and Malafeyeva, M. M.

Title : Mobility of halogen in the benzene nucleus

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 99/4, 555-558, Dec 1, 1954

Abstract : The effect of nitro groups on Br activity in a benzene nucleus is explained. The method by which the activity of Br was determined is briefly described. It was established that the entry of one nitrogroup into m-position increases the activity of Br but the halogen of the m-nitrobromobenzene remains non-reactive; whereas the entry of two nitrogroups into m-position sharply increases the halogen activity. Ten references: 6-USSR; 1-USA; 2-German and 1-French (1888-1953). Tables; graphs.

Institution : The K. E. Voroshilov Scientific Research Institute of Organic Semi-Products and Dyes

Presented by: Academician A. V. Topchiev, June 25, 1954

FLEGONTOVA, A.A.; MALAFEYeva, L.S.

Role of the human flea *Pulex irritans* L. in the transmission of plague; an experimental study. Trudy Nauch.-issl. protivochum. inst. Kav. i Zakav. no.5:19-27 '61.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mikrobiologii i epidemiologii Yugo-Vostoka SSSR.

MALAFEYeva, L. S. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Susceptibility to plague and its seasonal changes in ^{rodents} ~~southern~~ ^[Insectivores] and grebenshchikovye "peschanki" ^(gerbillinae) ~~rodents~~." Saratov, 1956. 24 pp 20 cm. (Min of Health USSR. State Sci Res Inst of Microbiology and Epidemiology of the South-East ^{of the} USSR "Mikrob"), 200 copies. (KL, 13-57, 100)

KOPTYAYEVA, V.A.; MALAFEYEVA, K.M.; IVANOV, N.N.

Use of the K-160 oiling preparation in the rewinding of capron fibers. Khim.volok. no.5:59-60 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Klinskiy kombinat iskusstvennogo i sinteticheskogo volokna (for Koptayeva, Malafeyeva). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (for Ivanov).

(Nylon)

MALAFYEVA, K.M.

Using Oboeva's method for knotting. Khim.volok. no.6:67-68 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Klinskiy kombinat.

(Textile fiber, Synthetic)

MALAFEYEV, YE.

AID P - 961

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics

Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 5/21

Authors : Vorob'yev, L., Capt. and Malafeyev, Ye., Capt.

Title : Solution of deviation problems in modern aircraft and helicopters

Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 12, 26-32, D 1954

Abstract : The author suggests a simplified method of calculation of deviation. At present in order to calculate deviation, the aircraft (or helicopter) must usually make three 360° turns. In the suggested method this calculation is possible by making two turns. During the first turn the half turn deviation of both compasses is determined and thus the installation error of compasses is eliminated. During the second turn the definitive deviation is determined. Diagrams, graphs, tables, formulae.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

USSR/Medicine, Veterinary - Infectious
Anemia

Jun 52

"Experimental Treatment of Horses in Infectious
Anemia, According to the Method of Professor G. M.
Bosh'yan, V. S. Malafeev, Vet

"Veterinariya" No 6, pp 27-30

Describing experimentation with VIEV Anemlin on a
large number of horses, author concludes that this
prepa cannot be used for purely diagnostic purposes.
Presumes that it may be used for epizootological
differentiation in groups of infected animals.

228742

Recommends that regardless of the reaction to VIEV
Anemlin, all horses suspected of having the disease
should be vaccinated with VIEV vaccine for infec-
tious anemia twice, with a month's interval between
vaccinations. Horses with an established diagnosis
of infectious anemia should be vaccinated 3 times,
with a month's interval between vaccinations, and
a 4th vaccination administered 3 mos following the
3d vaccination.

MALAFEEV, V. S.

228742

MALAFEYEV, V.S.

MALAFEYEV, V.S. Tuberculosis of farm animals and the measures of the fight against it. Arkhangel'sk Arkhangel'sk Oblast State Publishing House, 1952. 48 pages with illustrations. Price 60 kopeks. 3, 000 copies.

So: Veterinariya; 30; (3); March 1953; Uncl.

TABCON

DUBOVSKIY, N.A.; MALAFEYEV, V.N.

Introducing a unit for surface hardening of shafts and
axles. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i
tekh.inform. 18 no.11:29-30 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

BORISOV, G.A., red.; YERMAKOV, I.V., red.; YERMOLIN, M.A., red.;
MALAFEYEV, R.I., red.; SERGEYEV, P.A., red.; FEDOROV,
I.V., red.

[Collection of articles on scientific methodology; physics
and mathematics faculty] Nauchno-metodicheskii sbornik;
fiziko-matematicheskii fakul'tet. Kurga, 1962. 238 p.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Kurgan. Gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Physics--Study and teaching)
(Mathematics--Study and teaching)

MALAFEYEV, N.S.; MITYUKOV, V.S.; PONOMAREVA, I.V.

Determination of the separation coefficients of a mixture
dibutyl azelate - 2,4-dichlorophenyl phthalate during
evaporation in a high vacuum. Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.9:2046,
1962. 5 refs. (MIRA 38:11)

MAIYUSOV, V.A.; MALAFEYEV, N.A.; KUZ'MIN, N.G.; ZHAVORONKOV, N.M.;
Prinimala uchastnye POGORNAYA, I.V.

Studying high-speed uniflow rectification in a multistage
tubular apparatus. Khim. prom. no.6:458-461 Je '64. (MIRA 18:7)

SAKODYNSKIY, K.I.; VOLKOV, S.A.; MALAFEYEV, N.A.; BRAZHNIKOV, V.V.;
ZHAVORONKOV, N.M., akademik

Separation in preparative columns. Dokl. AN SSSR 148 no.2:394-
396 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. ^Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova.
(Gas chromatography)

MALAFEEV, N.A. [Malafeyev, N.A.]; IUDINA, I.P. [Yudina, I.P.]; JAVORONKOV,
N.M. [Yavoronkov, N.M.]

Gas-liquid chromatography at high temperatures. Analele chimie 18
no.1:167-182 Ja-Mr '63.

MALAFEYEV, N.A.; YUDINA, I.P.; ZHAVORONKOV, N.M.

High temperature gas-liquid chromatography. Usp.khim. 31
no.6:710-723 Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya. Karpova.
(Gas chromatography)

MALYUSOV, V.A.; ZHAVORONKOV, N.M.; ~~MALAFEYEV, N.A.~~; ROMEYKOV, R.N.;
Prinimali uchastiye: BABKOV, S.I.; UVAROV, O.V.; SOLYANKIN,
L.N.; GRISHIN, D.M.

Effectiveness of regular packings in the rectification of water.
Khim.prom. no.7:519-529 JL '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Packed towers)

MALAFEYEV, N.A.; YUDINA, I.P.; NEVSKAYA, Ye.M.; ZHAVORONKOV, N.M.

Separation of high-boiling compounds by gas-liquid chromatography
at low temperatures. Khim.prom. no.5:320-322 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Gas chromatography)

Lithium isotope separation by the...

29539
S/089/61/011/005/004/017
B102/B101

language publications read as follows: L. Love et al. Proceedings of the International Symposium on Isotope Separation. Amsterdam, 1958, p. 615; D. Trauger et al. Proceedings of the International Symposium on Isotope Separation. Amsterdam, 1958, p. 350; F. Kelley. Canad. J. Phys., 32, No. 1, 81 (1954); A. Brewer, S. Madorsky. J. Res. Nat. Bur. Standards, 38, No. 1, 129 (1947).

SUBMITTED: July 14, 1960

Fig. 3. Enrichment in Li^6 as a function of time. Abscissa: time in hr. Ordinate: total enrichment coefficient.

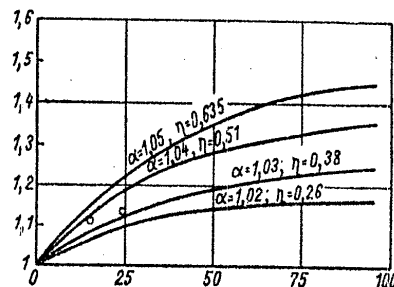


Fig. 3

Card 3/3

Lithium isotope separation by the...

29539
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B102/B101

the lower (first), Li^7 . The degree of enrichment in Li^6 was calculated from the relation $K = x_2(1-x_1)/x_1(1-x_2)$, where x_1 and x_2 denote the Li^6 concentrations in the first and the eighth cell. Detailed measurements showed that the apparatus did not work steadily: the metal levels differed considerably and the characteristics were dependent on the angle of inclination of the apparatus in an unwanted manner. At an inclination of 3.5° , even impoverishment in Li^6 was observed in the upper part of the apparatus. In order to improve its operation, all cells except for the first and the fourth were filled with rings of a 30-mesh metallic grid, 5 - 6 mm in diameter and height. With the improved apparatus two series of measurements were made with an inclination of 1.5° , a residual gas pressure of $9 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mm Hg, and condenser temperatures of $265-270^\circ\text{C}$ (first) and $340 - 350^\circ\text{C}$ (second series). The apparatus was found to work more steadily and yielded better results. From samples taken from the cells the isotope concentrations were determined by an MCJ-3 (MSI-3) mass spectrometer, and the time dependence of the total enrichment was determined (Fig. 3). There are 3 figures, 3 tables, and 12 references: 3 Soviet and 9 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-
Card 2/3

24.6210
21.4200

29539
S/089/61/011/005/004/017
B102/B101

AUTHORS: Malyusov, V. A., Orlov, V. Yu., Malafeyev, N. A., Umnik, N. N., Zhavoronkov, N. M.

TITLE: Lithium isotope separation by the method of molecular distillation of liquid lithium

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 11, no. 5, 1961, 435 - 439

TEXT: Experiments are described which were made in 1955-1956 with the assistance of I. V. Aristov and N. P. Abramov. The authors determined the lithium isotope separation factor in a single-stage apparatus for liquid lithium evaporation. $\alpha = 1.08 \pm 0.02$ was found for 500°C , a result which agreed with that of Trauger et al. (see below). Because of this relatively high value, further experiments were made with a multi-stage apparatus of the same type as had been proposed by Brewer and Madorsky (see below). The construction of this apparatus was described in detail by V. A. Malyusov, N. A. Malafeyev, and N. M. Zhavoronkov (Khim. mashinostroyeniye, no. 4, 4, 1959). The apparatus has eight cells and operates with a counterflow mechanism. In the upper cell, Li^6 is concentrated, in Card 1/3

MALAFEEV, N.A.; MALYUSOV, V.A.; UMNIK, N.N.; SAKODYNSKIY, K.I.; ZHAVORNOKOV,
N.M. Prinimali uchastiye: PODGORNAYA, I.V.; ABRAMOVA, V.P.; BARANOVA, V.I.

Determination of the fractionation factors of binary mixtures
tetrachloroalkanes during vaporization in a high vacuum. Khim.prom.
no.3:196-198 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Paraffins) (Distillation, Fractional)

MALAFEYEV, N. A., ORLOV, V. YU., UMNİK, N. N., SHAVORONKOV, N. M., & MALYUSOV, V. A.

"Untersuchung über der Trennung der Isotope des Lithiums durch Molekulardestillation."

Report presented at the 2nd Conf. on Stable Isotopes.
East German Academy of Sciences, Inst. for Applied Physical Material
Leipzig, GDR, 30 Oct - 4 Nov 1961

MALAFEYEV, N.A.; MALYUSOV, V.A.; UMNİK, N.N.; PODGORNAYA, I.V.; ZHAVORONKOV,
N.M.

Saturated vapor pressure of tetrachloroalkanes at low temperatures.
Dokl. AN SSSR 135 no.3:659-662 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova. 2. Chlen-korres-
pondent AN SSSR (for Zhavoronkov).
(Paraffins) (Vapor pressure)

MALAFIEV, N.A.; MALYUSOV, V.A.; ZHAVORONKOV, N.M.

Process of the azeotropic distillation of a styrene -
ethylbenzene mixture. Khim. prom. no. 6:492-496 8 '60.

(Styrene) (Benzene) (Distillation) (MIRA 13:11)

Study of the Process of Azeotropic Distillation of a Styrene - Ethyl Benzene Mixture S/064/60/000/006/008/011
B020/B054

about 1.3 atm. Fig. 4 shows the change of boiling point and refractive index of the individual fractions as dependent on the total amount of distillate. The results of distillation were used to calculate the styrene losses in the intermediate fractions with a styrene content of from 5 to 95%. With the use of n-propyl alcohol as third component in the azeotropic distillation, the separating efficiency increases as compared with the distillation of the binary mixture styrene - ethyl benzene. Further investigations will be necessary to clarify the convenience of an azeotropic distillation of the mixture styrene - ethyl benzene with n-propyl alcohol as third component instead of the distillation of the binary mixture styrene - ethyl benzene. There are 5 figures, 4 tables, and 9 references: 2 Soviet, 6 US, and 1 British.

Card 3/3

Study of the Process of Azeotropic Distillation S/064/60/000/006/008/011
of a Styrene - Ethyl Benzene Mixture B020/B054

boiler, a condenser, a water-jet pump, and a graduated test glass to collect the distillate. The binary mixture styrene - ethyl benzene and the ternary mixtures styrene - ethyl benzene - third component were rectified with this apparatus. Styrene losses in the intermediate fractions were calculated on the basis of experimental results; the losses were smallest with the use of n-propyl alcohol and diethyl carbinol. In connection with the extraction of the third component, the authors studied the effect of pressure between 15 and 760 torr on the composition of the azeotropes ethyl benzene - third component. Table 2 gives the results of rectification of a mixture of ethyl benzene - acetic acid at a pressure of 100 torr. Fig. 2 graphically shows the temperature dependence of the composition of azeotropes of ethyl benzene with acetic acid, isobutyl-, n-butyl-, and n-propyl alcohol. Fig. 3 shows the dependence of the vapor pressure of $1000/(t + 230)$ for the azeotrope of ethyl benzene and n-propyl alcohol and the pure components. Table 3 gives the calculated pressure ranges in which the azeotropes investigated are stable, as well as their upper temperature limits. The azeotrope of ethyl benzene with acetic acid is stable at almost any pressure; the next best-suited is n-propyl alcohol since its azeotrope with ethyl benzene decomposes at

Card 2/3

S/064/60/000/006/008/011
B020/B054

AUTHORS: Malafeyev, N. A., Malyusov, V. A., and Zhavoronkov, N. M.

TITLE: Study of the Process of Azeotropic Distillation of a
Styrene - Ethyl Benzene Mixture

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 6, pp. 54-58

TEXT: The authors studied the effect of some substances as tertiary components in the azeotropic distillation of styrene - ethyl benzene mixtures, and determined the dependence of the composition of ethyl benzene azeotropes with the third component on pressure (or the corresponding temperature), as well as the periodic distillation of the styrene - ethyl benzene mixture with n-propyl alcohol. Tertiary components used were acetic acid, diethyl carbinol, n-propyl-, isobutyl-, and isoamyl alcohol, all of which form azeotropes with ethyl benzene and (except for diethyl carbinol), at atmospheric pressure, also with styrene; the boiling points of these azeotropes are, however, higher than those of ethyl benzene azeotropes. The apparatus used for the azeotropic distillation of the styrene - ethyl benzene mixture consisted of a rectifying column, a

Card 1/3

Partition Coefficient of Potassium - Sodium
Mixtures on Evaporation in High Vacuum

84218
S/078/60/005/010/017/021
B004/B067

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1959 .

Card 3/3

X

Partition Coefficient of Potassium - Sodium
Mixtures on Evaporation in High Vacuum

84218

S/078/60/005/010/017/021
B004/B067

sodium. Fig. 1 shows the evaporation apparatus constructed from ЭЯ-1-T (EYa-1-T) stainless steel, Fig. 2 shows the scheme of the entire unit with БН-461-М (VN-461-М) forepump and ДБН-100 (TsVL-100) diffusion oil pump. The experiments were made at 275 - 370°C and $2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ - $8 \cdot 10^{-3}$ torr. In the samples taken from the condenser, potassium was determined to be perchlorate from alcoholic solution. The partition coefficients obtained for the various temperatures are given in a Table. Fig. 3 shows $\alpha = f(t^{\circ}\text{C})$ and compares the experimental results with the theoretical curves for α_p and α_M calculated according to Ref. 4. For the sodium vapor-molecules, the mean free path λ was determined from equation

$\lambda = 1/\sqrt{2} n \delta^2$ (n - number of molecules per unit volume, δ - diameter of the molecule). λ was 1.56 cm at 275°C, 0.61 cm at 300°C, and 0.115 cm at 350°C. Hence, the following values were obtained for h/λ : 4.5, 11.5, and 61. Since they were between 1 and 100-150, the curve $\alpha = f(t)$ was between the curves for α_p and α_M , which corresponds to the theoretical conditions. The authors mention G. V. Kistyakovskiy. I. V. Aristova took part in the experimental work. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 10 references: 3 Soviet, 3 US, 1 British, and 3 German.

Card 2/3

84218

S/078/60/005/010/017/021
B004/B067

11.4100

AUTHORS: Malafeyev, N. A., Malyusov, V. A., Zhavoronkov, N. M.

TITLE: Partition Coefficient of Potassium - Sodium Mixtures on Evaporation in High Vacuum

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 10, pp. 2342-2345

TEXT: In earlier papers (Refs. 1,2), the authors studied the temperature dependence of the partition coefficient in organic binary mixtures for the following cases: 1) partition coefficient α_p on evaporation under equilibrium conditions in sealed vessels; 2) partition coefficient α_M on evaporation under non-equilibrium conditions (on condensation), with the mean free path λ of the vapor molecules being longer than the distance, h , between vaporizer and condenser; 3) the cases for $\lambda < h$. The authors found that at $h/\lambda \approx 100 - 150$ the coefficients α_p and α_M become equal. In the present paper, they report on the determination of the partition coefficient on evaporating a mixture of potassium and

Card 1/3

Thin-layer Rectification of the Mixture
Styrene - Ethyl Benzene

S/064/60/000/02/15/025
B022/B005

distribution coefficient α on the concentration of ethyl benzene in the liquid at different pressures. Fig. 2 shows the equilibrium curve for the system styrene - ethyl benzene at different pressures. The mass transfer on rectification in the film is investigated by means of a device the diagram of which is shown in Fig. 3. The height h , which is equivalent to the theoretical plate number, is computed by equation (1). Table 2 shows the dependence of the height equivalent to the theoretical plate (HETP) and of the height of the mass transfer unit computed by equation (2) on the density of spraying. Fig. 4 shows the dependence of HETP on the density of spraying. Equation (3) was derived for the laminar current of vapors. Fig. 5 shows a comparison of the experimental results with the results obtained from equation (3) in the case of laminar vapor current. Table 3 contains data on the dependence of HETP on pressure, Fig. 6 shows a comparison of experimental results with the results of equation (4) obtained for turbulent vapor currents, and Fig. 7 the dependence of HETP on pressure in the form of a diagram. V. B. Fal'kovskiy is mentioned. There are 7 figures, 3 tables, and 12 references: 7 Soviet and 5 American.

Card 2/2

S/064/60/000/02/15/025
B022/B005

AUTHORS: Malyusov, V. A., Malafeyev, N. A., Zhavoronkov, N. M.

TITLE: Thin-layer Rectification of the Mixture Styrene - Ethyl Benzene ↑

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 2, pp. 153 - 157

TEXT: The separation of the mixture styrene - ethyl benzene under industrial conditions is carried out in plate columns under high vacuum; difficulties arise, however, due to polymerization of styrene which occurs under these conditions in spite of all countermeasures. An attempt was made to improve the conditions by using columns with packings of irregularly shaped bodies instead of the plate column because the former show a lower hydraulic resistance than the latter. It must be assumed, however, that in thin-layer rectification in columns with regularly shaped caps a considerable reduction of temperature and a suppression of polymerization in the lower part of the column will be possible. The distribution coefficient α in the system is investigated, and the phase equilibrium conditions are measured (Table 1). Fig. 1 shows the dependence of the

Card 1/2

SOV/32-25-5-46/56

Multistage Column for Molecular Distillation

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im.
L. Ya. Karpova (Scientific Research Institute of Physical
Chemistry imeni L. Ya. Karpev)

Card 2/2

28(5)

SOV/32-25-5-46/56

AUTHORS:

Malyusov, V. A., Malafeyev, N. A., Umnik, N. N., Glazunov, D. N.
Belin, B. S.

TITLE:

Multistage Column for Molecular Distillation (Mnogostupen-
chataya kolonna dlya molekulyarnoy distillyatsii)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 5, pp 629-630 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A multistage horizontal column of glass with a metallic condenser was constructed and tested (Fig 1). The lower part of the column is divided into individual step-like segments; each segment contains a small shovel blade set up at an angle of 45° which acts as a condenser for each individual segment. The vacuum unit consists of a rough-vacuum oil pump of the type VN-461-M and a diffusion oil pump of the type MM-40-AM. The column was tested with binary mixtures of octoyl-octoyl S and dibutylphthalate-dibutylacetate. The efficiency of the column depends on the charging and the dimension of the step-like segments and increases with the length of the column. With a medium charge of $7-10 \text{ g/cm}^2$, columns with step-like segments 17 mm long have an efficiency of 0.5, columns with step-like segments 34 mm long an efficiency of 0.6. The diagram shows the distillation of a quaternary mixture in a column with 11 step-like segments (Fig 2). There are 2 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 1/2.

66161

SOV/184-59-4-2/18

Multistage Metallic Apparatus for Molecular Distillation

siderably simplified by leaving out some parts, needed for laboratory uses as, for instance, the inserted tub 2 and the side tester 8 (Figure 1). Figure 2 shows an apparatus of industrial type with a higher efficiency (more cells) and a higher capacity (parallel sections). There are: 2 diagrams, 1 table and 8 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 6 English (American).

4

Card 3/3

66161

SOV/184-59-4-2/18

Multistage Metallic Apparatus for Molecular Distillation

the vapors of the heat carrier. When mixtures with low melting temperatures are distilled, the condenser can be cooled directly with running water, and no special cooler is needed. In the process of distillation the mixture evaporates in each cell, the vapors rise and condense on the surface of the condenser, the distillate flows to the rib of the condenser, from where it flows over into the adjacent higher cell through the trough 7. As soon as a cell is filled with the fluid, the latter flows over into the adjacent lower cell through slits in the walls separating the cells. As a result of this process of counterflow of the fluid and vapor phases, the light components concentrate in the upper part of the apparatus and the heavy components in the lower part. The apparatus was tested (I.V. Aristova, participated) with the mixture di-e-ethylhexylphthalate-di-2-ethylhexylcebacate (EGF-EGC), the temperature and the residual gas pressure being 148° and 6.10^{-3} mm Hg respectively. Each test lasted 15 hours. The average efficiency of the apparatus was 0.68, that of individual cells ranged between 0.8 in the middle part and 0.45 at the ends. The distillation rate for one cell, computed by Knudsen-Langmuir formula was approximately 300 g/hour. For industrial use the design of the apparatus can be con-

Card 2/3

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5(2) 5-1160

66161

SOV/184-59-4-2/18

AUTHORS: Malyusov, V.A., Candidate of Chemical Sciences; ~~Malafayev, N.A.~~, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Zhavoronkov, N.M., Corresponding Member of AS USSR

TITLE: Multistage Metallic Apparatus for Molecular Distillation

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskoye mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 4, pp 4 - 6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article describes a 9-stage apparatus of ladder-type, suitable for molecular distillation on an industrial scale. The apparatus (Figure 1) consists of a casing 1 with rectangular cross-section. Inside the casing there is a tub 2, divided by walls into cells 60 mm long each. Condenser 4 is bent in its lower part for better flowing off of the condensate. The space between the tub and the condenser is divided into sections by means of the screens, to avoid the mixing of vapors of different concentration. The apparatus is installed at an incline of 2 - 3°, the end with the flange being in the higher position. The cells are filled with the mixture to be separated. The lower part of the condenser is filled with a heat carrier, having a boiling temperature at atmospheric pressure about 50 - 100° lower than the temperature of the evaporating mixture, but higher than the melting temperature of its components. A water-cooled unit 5 serves to condensate

Card 1/3

14

The Determination of the Separation Coefficients of a Mixture of Dibutyl Phthalate and Dibutyl Azelate SOV/76-32-10-25/39

at 155° $\frac{\alpha_m}{\alpha_p} = 1$. Data by Williams (Ref 3) were

used for plotting the curves; these data were obtained in evaporations in equilibrium in the apparatus of the Otmer type at 155°. There are 6 figures, 3 tables, and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya.Karpova, Moskva
(Physical Chemical Institute imeni L.Ya.Karpov, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: May 16, 1957

Card 3/3

The Determination of the Separation Coefficients of a Mixture of Dibutyl Phthalate and Dibutyl Azelate SOV/76-32-10-25/39

and not in equilibrium, in high-vacuum ($1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ torr). A tensiometer with "falling current" which supplies accurate data as mentioned by Hickmann and Trevoy (Ref 2) was used in the investigations with evaporation without equilibrium. The separation coefficients of the mixture (A)-(B) were determined at the temperatures 60, 80, 100 and 110° and within a concentration range of 10 to 90 mol%(A). The coefficient decreases with the increase in temperature and an increase in the concentration of (A). An apparatus described by Hickmann and Trevoy (Ref 2) was used for the measurements in the evaporation in equilibrium. These experiments were carried out at 80, 100 and 120° at a concentration of 12,5 to 86 mol%(A). The same behaviour of the separation coefficient as in evaporations not in equilibrium was observed. A comparison of the coefficients of evaporation in equilibrium (α_p) with those not in equilibrium (α_m) showed that $\alpha_p < \alpha_m$ and that with an increase in temperature $\frac{\alpha_m}{\alpha_p} \rightarrow 1$. It is assumed that

Card 2/3

5(3), 5(3)

AUTHORS:

Malyusov, V. A., Malafeyev, N. A.,
Zhavoronkov, N. M.

307/76-32-10-25/39

TITLE:

The Determination of the Separation Coefficients of a
Mixture of Dibutyl Phthalate and Dibutyl Azelate (Opre-
deleniye koeffitsiyentov razdeleniya smesi dibutilftalat-
dibutilazelaat pri isparenii v vysokom vakuume)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 32, Nr 10,
pp 2403 - 2409 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

I.V.Aristova participated in the experimental part
of this work. Aside from the paper by Hickmann and
Trevoy (Khikman and Trevoy) (Refs 1,2) there are at
present no reliable data on temperature coefficients
in high-vacuum. Apart from the data given by Williams
(Vil'yams)(Ref 3) for an evaporation in equilibrium
at 155° no determinations of separation coefficients
of the mixture dibutyl phthalate (A) and dibutyl azelate
(B) as a function of the composition versus the temperature
have been carried out. This was done in the present case
under the conditions of an evaporation both in equilibrium

Card 1/3

ILLEGIBLE

USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries -
Processes and Apparatus for Chemical Technology

K-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 33268

It was found that by means of the apparatus utilized a complete separation of the I-II mixture, into practically pure components, is effected at reflux values close to the minimal. The III-IV mixture can not be completely separated by means of this apparatus; from the attained degree of separation the separation efficiency of the still was determined and evaluated as equal to 18.5 theoretical molecular plates; thus the average efficiency of the still is of 0.5. The advantages of the multi-step apparatus of the described design over other molecular stills are set out.

Card 2/2

Malafeyev, N.A.

USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries - K-1
Processes and Apparatus for Chemical Technology

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 33268

Author : Malyusov, V.A., Umnik, N.N., Malafeyev, N.A., Zhavoronkov,
N.M.

Inst : Academy of Sciences USSR

Title : Molecular Rectification.

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, 109, No 4, 828-831

Abstract : Description of a molecular rectification method for the separation of unstable mixtures into individual components. The experiments were conducted with a 37-step molecular still of the stairway type; the initial mixture was fed to the 19-th step of the apparatus. Separation was effected of the binary mixtures octoil - octoil S (I-II) and dibutyl phthalate - dibutyl azelate (III-IV). It was

Card 1/2

KHARITONOV, V.M.; SMIRNOVA, G.L.; KUDRYASHOV, S.A.; MALAFEYEV, L.A.;
BORIK, A.G.

Methods for removing polyamide resin from spinnerets. Khim.volok.
no.6:58-59 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut steklyanogo volokna (for Kharitonov, Smirnova, Kudryashov, Malafeyev).
2. Klinskiy kombinat (for Borik).
(Spinning machinery)

MALAFEYEV, L.A.

SIGAL, M.B., kand. tekhn. nauk; MALAFEYEV, L.A., inzh.

New method for checking spinnerets. Tekst. prom. 18 no.1:16-17 Ja '58.
(Textile machinery--Testing) (MIRA 11:2)

MALAFEEV, G.A., inzh.

Air conditioning of nylon fiber plants. Vod. i san. tekhn. no. 6:34-36
Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Nylon)
(Factories--Air conditioning)

MALAFEYEV, G.A.

Experience in regulating the air conditioning system of
spinning plants of viscose production. Khim.volok.
no.5:75-78 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Klinskiy kombinat iskusstvennogo i sinteticheskogo
volokna.

(Rayon spinning)
(Textile factories--Air conditioning)

MALAFEYEV, G.A.

Modernization of the PTS-250-12 spinning machine.
Khim.volok. no.5:69-72 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Klinский комбинат искусственного и синтетического
волокна.

(Spinning machinery)

MALAFEYEV, G.A.

Unit for suction and recovery of caprolactam vapors and aerosols
in the production of capron fibers. Khim.volok. no.2:57-59 '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Klinetskiy kombinat iskusstvennogo volokna.
(Nylon)

MALAFEYEV, G.A.

Effect of the conditions of shaft blowing on the quality of capron
silk. Khim.volok. no.3:63-67 '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Nylon)

MALAFEEV, G.A.

Equipment recommended for coating bobbins with epoxide lacquer.
Khim.volok. no.1:75-76 '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Textile machinery--Corrosion) (Protective coatings)

MALAFEYEV, F.V., inzh.; KUPERSHMIT, I.N., inzh.

Installation of a short-circuiting device outside the effective zone of
the differential protection system of transformers. Energetik 13 no.6:
20-21 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

MALAFEYEV, F.A.

Comparative evaluation of the mechanical suture of the bronchial stump by means of UKB-25 and UKL-60 apparatus in experimental pneumonectomy. Grud. khir. 2 no.3:49-52 My-Je '60. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego - doktor med.nauk S.A. Zarubin) Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni S.M. Kirova. Adres avtora: Mordovskaya ASSR, Saransk, Gorodskoy otel zdravookhraneniya.
(SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)
(LUNGS--SURGERY) (SUTURES)

MALAFEYEV, F.A., klinicheskiy ordinator

Experimental evaluation of the bronchus stump sutured by UKB-25 and UKL-60 apparatus during pneumonectomies. Uch. zap. GMI no.8: 35-39 '59. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego kafedroy - doktor med.nauk S.A. Zarubin).

(SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)
(BRONCHI--SURGERY) (LUNGS--SURGERY)

GRACHEV, Fedor Vasil'yevich, kand. ekoncm. nauk; MALAFEYEV,
Aleksey Nikolayevich, kand. ekonom. nauk; UDAL'TSOV, O.A.,
red.; GURDZHIYEVA, A.M., tekhn. red.

[What is the fund of socialist accumulation] Chto takoe fond
sotsialisticheskogo nakoplenia? Leningrad, Ob-vo po raspr.
polit. i nauchn. znani RSFSR, 1961. 61 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Economics)

MAIAESCU, D.

"Acrobatics at high speed." p. 6, (AVATIA SPORTIVA, Vol. 5, No. 1, June 1955, Bucaresti, Rumania)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL), IC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

MALAESCU, D.

"Flight of a Rocket-Propelled Plane." P. 13. (AVIATIA SPORTIVA, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1954, Bucaresti, Rumania.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955 Uncl.

Distr: 4E2c 1 14

✓ Production of tungsten powder from waste products. T. Dulămită, V. Ghilă, A. Malăescu, and D. Mintulescu. *Met. construcția masini* 11, 484-6 (1959).—During forging, shaping, and hot rolling of high-W steel, there is an appreciable accumulation of waste material, mainly WO_3 . Also filings and grinding dust are considered. These waste products are subjected to an alk. melt, and form a sol. Na tungstate. This soln. is filtered and tungstic acid is pptd. by HCl. Filtering, rinsing, drying, and calcination convert the tungstic acid into pure WO_3 . Redn. by H gives W powder. Optimum operating conditions are: ratio Na- CO_3 :W waste 0.155:1, temp. 1000°, duration of alk. melt 1 hr. The WO_3 analyzes 99.3–99.5%. The redn. by H is made at 900° for 1 hr. with almost theoretical yield of 79.5% and satisfactory purity.

R. Bruckenthal

The Obtaining of Tungsten Powder from Scales

RUM/9-59-6-3/40

wolfram powder for Rumania, the authors write. At the present time, the scales are lost for the Rumanian economy, as they are given no utilization. The authors describe the method applied. The tungsten oxide contained in the scales is turned into soluble sodium tungstate. From the solution of sodium tungstate, wolframic acid is precipitated by means of concentrated hydrochloric acid. The acid is filtered and is transformed into WO_3 through a drying and calcination process. The method has been described by F.H. Scott. The authors tried to pass through ammonium parawolframite to obtain a pure product. Based on the experimental results presented, the authors conclude that the method could have economic significance for Rumania. There are 5 tables, 5 photographs, and 1 Rumanian reference. ✓

Card 2/2

18(6)

AUTHORS:

RUM/9-59-6-3/40
Dulămiță, T., Ghiță, V., Mălăescu, A., and Mintule-
scu, D., Engineers

TITLE:

The Obtaining of Tungsten Powder from Scales

PERIODICAL:

Metalurgia si constructia de masini, 1959, Nr 6, pp
464-466 (RUM)

ABSTRACT:

The Central Laboratory of the plant "23 August", Bucharest, tackled the problem of obtaining tungsten from the scales formed on the skin of forged rapid wolfram-steel parts. The present article describes the experimental results of the extraction of WO_3 from the scales and obtaining tungsten by reduction of oxides. At the present time research is being continued toward obtaining the wolfram carbide powder starting either from the tungsten thus obtained, or directly from tungsten oxide WO_3 or from the ammonium parawolframate. The scales formed in wrought or laminated rapid steel is by its quantity a significant source of tungsten or tungsten carbide powder which would be sufficient to satisfy the present needs of

Card 1/2

SIMONOV, M.Z., doktor tekhn.nauk; SARKISYAN, R.R., kand.tekhn.nauk;
MANVELYAN, D.S., inzh.; MKHIKYAN, R.M., inzh.; GYURDZHYAN,
A.R., inzh.; MALADZHYAN, P.A.

Manufacturing precast thin-walled articles by guniting. Mekh.
stroi. 18 no.5:16-18 My '61. (MIRA 14:7)

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